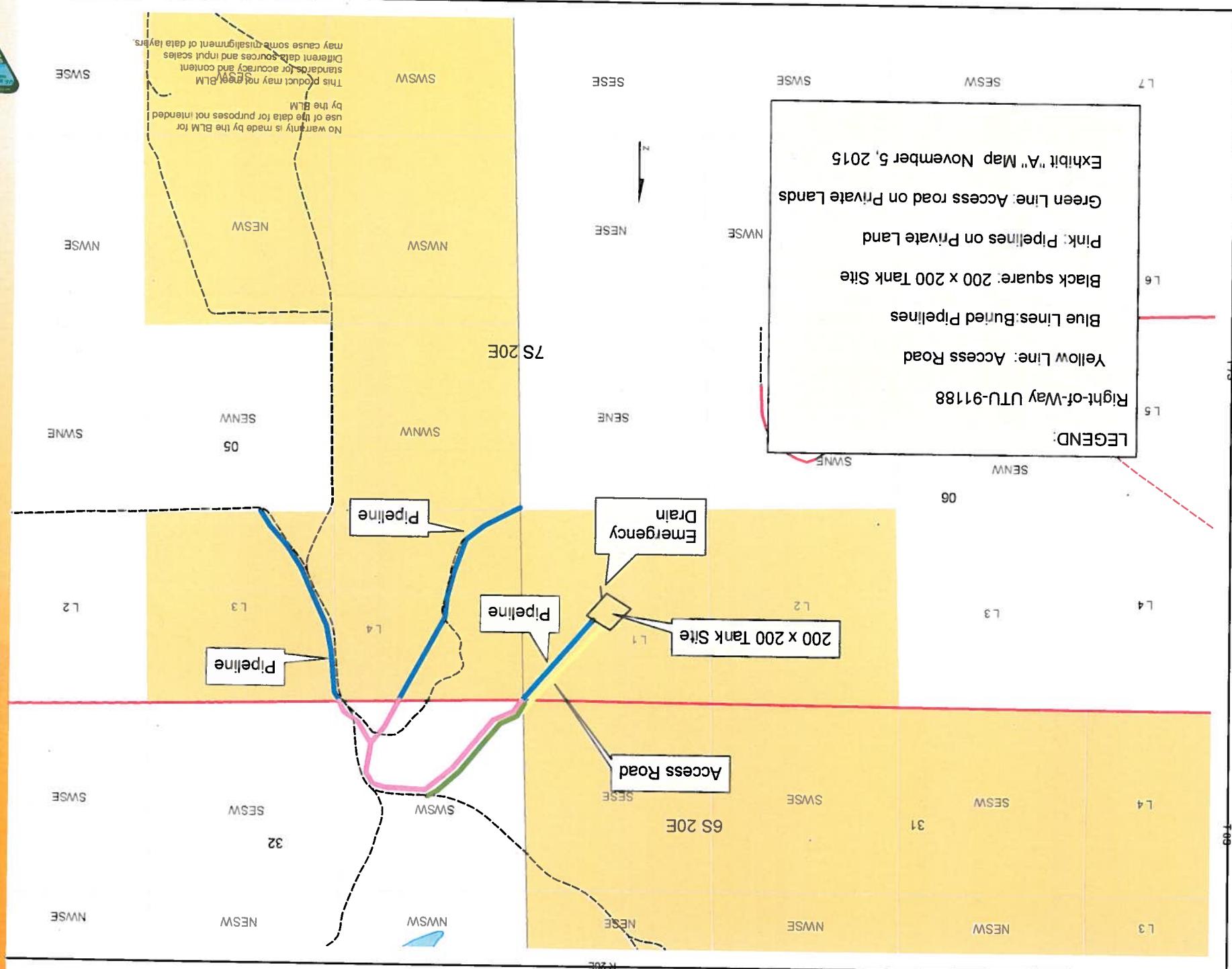
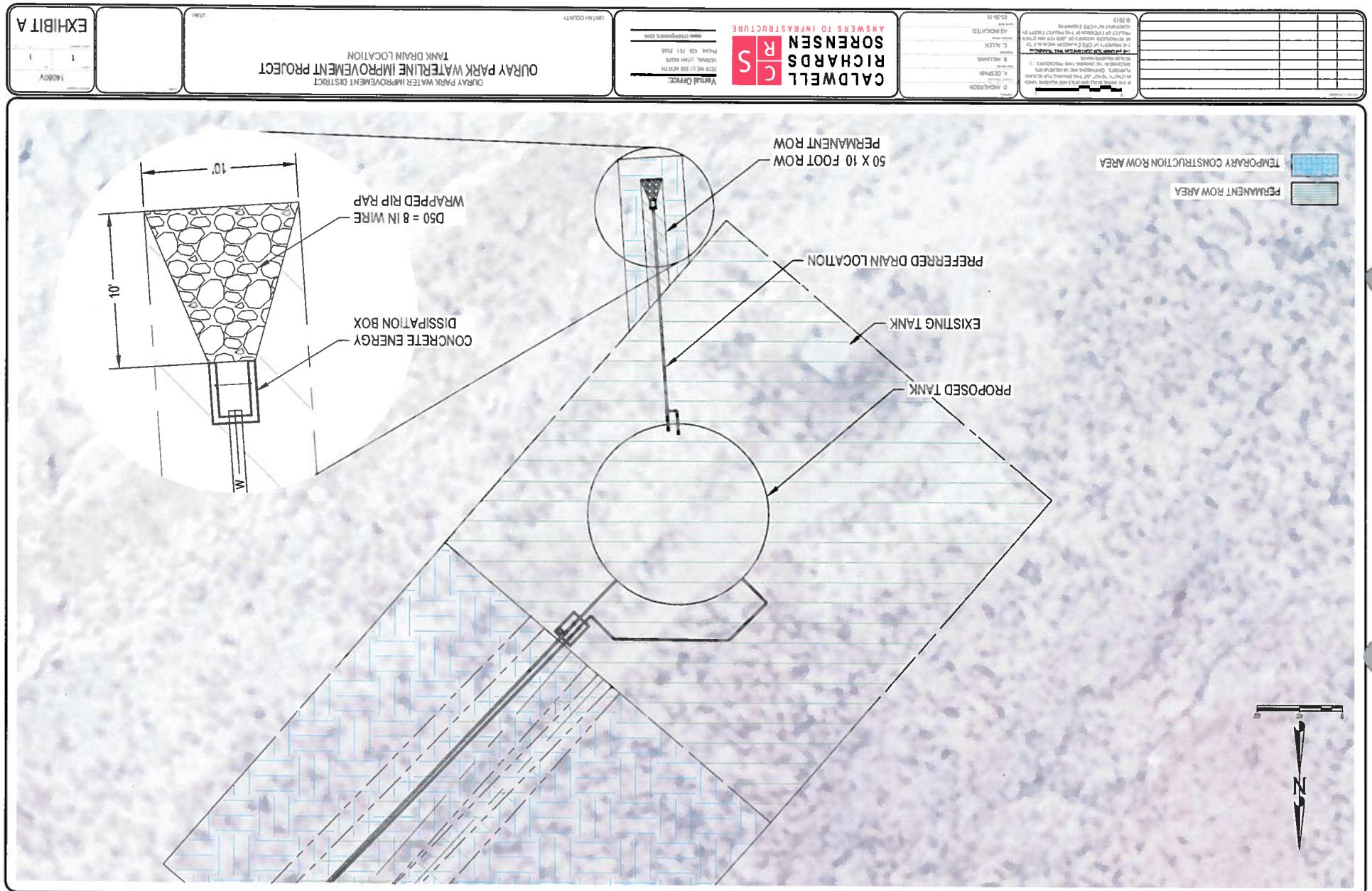




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DESCRIPTION OF TANK DRAIN SYSTEM

The tank drain will have several methods to prevent erosion should the tank ever need to be drained. First, a valve on the drain line can be adjusted to control the rate of flow from the tank. Second, a concrete structure will be built with an energy-dissipating baffle. The water flowing from the tank will hit the baffle and slow down. The water will then flow under the baffle to the discharge side of the concrete structure. As water leaves the structure, it will travel in an armored channel for ten feet before entering the natural drainage.

The new tank drain will discharge to the same location as the existing tank drain to minimize impacts to the environment. The drain valve, the energy dissipation structure and the armored channel out of the new tank will protect against erosion to the natural drainage. These three measures will reduce water velocities and ensure water is released at an appropriate rate.

The maximum discharge from the tank would occur under extremely unlikely conditions. First, the tank would need to be completely full. Second, the drain valve would need to be completely opened. Once that happened, the discharge would decrease as the water level in the tank decreased. In reality, if the tank were to be drained, the water district would allow the tank to be drained by system usage while the filling pumps were turned off. If the tank drain valve were to be opened, the tank level would be one or two feet. The following chart shows the maximum discharge from the tank compared to the depth of water in the tank.

Maximum Theoretical Tank Discharge

